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United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Circular Series

Horticultural Products Review

FHORT 2-88
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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) were $223 million in December, 1987, $13 million more than the value of exports for the same month in 1986. The value of exports for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988 were $806 million, a 12 percent increase over fiscal year 1987. The value of U.S. exports to the European Community were up 43 percent over December, 1986, led by very high sales of almonds. This gain, however, was mitigated by a poor performance in Japan and Taiwan. The import restrictive measures put in place by the Authorities in Taiwan during December, 1987 severely curtailed U.S. shipments of apples, oranges, and pears to that country. Historically, December is a busy month for shipments to this market. Outside of treenuts the only commodities to show substantially increased sales were grapefruit and lemons.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--Taiwan's Authorities have proposed restrictive quotas on fresh fruit imports. The quota system would replace the ban, instituted December 4, 1987, on fresh fruit imports from non-U.S. sources (Horticultural Products Review, December 1987). The Legislative Yuan in Taiwan has sent legislation to the Executive Yuan calling for global import quotas for 4 fresh fruits: apples, 51,780 metric tons; grapes, 5,771 tons; oranges, 3,077 tons; and grapefruit, 3,049 tons. These figures were derived by the Taiwanese using average imports for 1984-1986. Individual country quotas within these totals would be based on 1987 market share. Taiwanese imports of these 4 commodities during the first 11 months of 1987 were: apples 74,840 tons, grapes 12,947 tons, oranges 11,352 tons, grapefruit 14,619 tons. If implemented, the quotas would cover 1988 and possibly 1989 and would include a provision wherein quotas may be imposed on any other fruit with imports over 1,000 tons which have an adverse impact on prices in Taiwan. The impact of this action on U.S. exporters is forecast in the following table.

FORECAST OF LOST U.S. HORTICULTURE EXPORTS TO TAIWAN

Commodity Quantity/Value	1987	1988 W/O Quotas	1988 W/ 1/ Quotas	LOSS
Grapefruit				
Quantity MT	13,579	20,000	2,592	17,408
U. Value $	391	440	440	
T. Value $1000	5,315	8,800	1,140	7,660
Oranges				
Quantity MT	6,782	15,000	1,477	13,523
U. Value $	460	540	540	
T. Value $1000	3,123	8,100	798	7,302
Grapes				
Quantity MT	11,312	18,000	5,771	12,229
U. Value $	1,009	1,050	1,050	
T. Value $1000	11,417	18,900	6,060	12,840
Apples				
Quantity MT	42,702	60,000	28,996	31,004
U. Value $	394	425	425	
T. Value $1000	16,840	25,500	12,323	13,177
Other Hort				
T. Value $1000	53,964	70,000	40,000 2/	30,000
Total Hort				
T. Value $1000	90,659	131,300	60,321	70,979

1/ Assumes U.S. share of total quota, using preliminary import data for 1987, of Grapefruit 85%, Oranges 48%, Grapes 100%, Apples 56%. 2/ The export loss is attributed to higher tariffs and the threat and/or actual imposition of quotas on other fresh fruit.

The United States Government is working vigorously to convince Taiwanese authorities that the proposed quota system is unacceptable and that its implementation will be detrimental to United States-Taiwan trade relations. The threat of quota implementation has already severely restricted U.S. fruit exports to Taiwan.

--The authorities in Taiwan have altered the country of origin requirement on shipments of fruits and vegetables from the United States. The prelicense certificate-of-origin requirement for U.S. fruit imports was replaced on January 27, 1988, by a new requirement. It is that the accompanying phytosanitary certificate issued by the U.S. Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), which indicates country of origin, be endorsed by the office of the local Coordinating Committee for North American Affairs (CCNAA) in the United States. While this greatly simplifies the previous requirement, it still imposes unnecessary delays, costs, and red tape on shipping fruit to Taiwan. APHIS officials have come out strongly against the use of the phytosanitary certificate for this purpose, and pressure is being brought by the USDA representative in Taipei to have the CCNAA approval requirement removed.

--Taiwan instituted new tariff levels on February 6, 1988, many of which negated reductions made during 1987. The official Tariff Schedule is not yet available, but a partial list of 63 horticultural products shows that the tariff on 15 items was raised, including apples, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, and pears. The tariff on another 15 items was kept at the current level, negating the reductions negotiated by the United States in November, 1987 (Horticultural Products Review, December 1987). The tariff level was lowered on 14 items, most of which have inconsequential trade flows. This partial list of tariffs is given in the statistical section.

Citrus and Products

--Import duty reductions were implemented by the European Community (EC) on oranges, Minneola tangelos and frozen concentrated orange juice in early March 1987. This represents the resolution of a 17-year-old dispute over citrus trade between the United States and the EC which centered on preferential tariff rates granted by the EC on citrus products from Mediterranean countries. Under terms of the Citrus Agreement, the EC duty on Minneolas is reduced from 20 percent to 2 percent for 15,000 metric tons arriving February-April. The EC duty on oranges falls from 20 and 13 percent to 10 percent for 20,000 tons entering the EC February-April. The duty on concentrated orange juice has been reduced from 19 percent to 13 percent for 1,500 tons of product having a concentration level of up to 50 degrees brix and packaged in containers not exceeding two liters.

Largely due to bureaucratic delay in the implementation of the Agreement, the concessionary quotas were only partially filled last year. According to EC customs data, EC imports of Minneolas receiving the lower duty in 1987 totaled only 4,581 tons while no oranges were imported at the lower duty. The 1,500-ton concessionary quota for orange juice, however, was fully utilized since it covers the entire calendar year. U.S. shipments of Minneolas and oranges to the EC under the Agreement during the current season are expected to exceed last year's levels despite a somewhat short crop of Minneolas in California. The Agreement stipulates that Minneola and orange shipments (see Horticultural Products Review, September 1986) must be accompanied by an EC-approved

"Certificate of Authenticity" in order to receive the lower duties. These certificates, which certify that the fruit consists of Minneolas or that 85 percent or better of the oranges meet the USDA grade standards of number one fruit, may be obtained from local offices of the Federal/State Insepction Service.

All duty reductions in the Agreement are granted on a Most-Favored-Nation basis and, therefore, are not exclusively offered to U.S. citrus. During 1987, only fruit originating in the United States benefited from the lower duty levels. However, the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture was recently recognized as a competent authority for issuing certificates of authenticity.

As part of the Agreement, the United States increased the import quotas for Italian and Portuguese type cheeses of EC origin by 1,750 tons. This action required Presidential approval. In return, the EC implemented its concessions on oranges, Minneolas, and orange juice. Remaining EC concessions spelled out in the Citrus Agreement on lemons, grapefruit, and almonds are to be enacted after Congressional approval of U.S. tariff cuts specified in the Agreement. The Citrus Agreement is included as a provision of the Trade Bill now before the Congress. The EC duty on lemons will be reduced to 6 percent for 10,000 tons entering January 15-June 14, while the rate for grapefruit will be 1.5 percent during the November-April period. The EC duty on almonds will be reduced to 2 percent for the first 45,000 tons entered in a calendar year.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Production of both apples and pears is expected to decline marginally in 1988 from 1987 levels, in Chile, Argentina, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. Output of peaches and apricots in these same countries is expected, however, to increase for 1988. Table grape production in Argentina, Chile, and South Africa will increase by 8 percent in 1988 over 1987, while cherry output in Australia and Chile will be up 25 percent.

Apple output in these 5 Southern Hemisphere countries is expected to be 2.8 million metric tons, down 1 percent from 1987. Output in Chile continues to show steady growth while output in Argentina, after recovering in 1987 from a disastrous crop in 1986, has leveled off in 1988. Despite slightly lower production, exports are expected to rise 4 percent in 1987 to 940,000 tons. These increased supplies for shipping will come from 3 percent declines in both processing and domestic consumption. Pear output in these same countries will be 629,500 tons in 1988, a 5 percent decline from 1987 output. Exports as well as processing are expected to decline correspondingly.

Apricot production is expected to increase by 20 percent over 1987 to 121,550 tons in 1988. This increase is led by a record crop in Argentina of 30,000 tons. Ideal weather conditions in Argentina for stone fruit production is responsible for this 142 percent increase in output. The majority of Southern Hemisphere apricot output is used for processing, (canned, paste and pulp, and dried), with a third consumed fresh in-country and only a small portion being exported fresh. South Africa, the leading apricot producer in the Southern Hemisphere is expected to process 40,000 tons in 1988.

Peach & nectarine output for 1988 is expected to be 651,375 tons, a 14 percent increase over 1987. This increase is led by Argentina and South Africa, both of which use the bulk of their output for processing. Total tonnage to

be used for processing is expected to be up 16 percent to 301,000 tons. Output in Chile, the only major fresh peach & nectarine exporter, will be up slightly with exports remaining around 47,000 tons. The supply and utilization tables for these 6 commodities are provided in the statistical section.

--The import of fresh cherries by Japan has proven a boon for not only U.S. growers but for Japanese cherry producers as well. Imports of U.S. cherries were first allowed into Japan in 1978 after development of a successful fumigation procedure to battle the codling moth, thus quelling the cries of Japanese growers that imports would be the end of their industry. In 1987 fresh cherries from California were allowed into Japan for the first time and the window of opportunity for Washington state cherries was opened wider (Horticultural Products Review, August 1987). U.S. fresh cherry exports have grown from 761 metric tons valued at $1.4 million in 1978 to 11,145 tons valued at $31.1 million in 1987.

The opening of the Japanese cherry market has had none of the dire results predicted by the Japanese growers; in fact, it has spurred the industry forward. Cherry production in Japan has grown from 15,900 tons in 1978 to 18,800 tons in 1987, while planted area has declined from 2,850 hectares to 2,640 hectares in the corresponding period. This is a 28-percent increase in output per hectare. The quality of the output also has risen, demonstrated by the fact that fresh consumption, the highest priced market, now claims 60 to 70 percent of production, up from only 40 to 50 percent in the late 1970's. The availability of cherries for canning has become so limited that Japanese packers are now seeking processing cherries from the United States.

--On December 30, 1987, the French Phytosanitary Agency (SPV) canceled its request to have APHIS inspectors in French ports and stated that the apple preclearance program was suspended for this season. SPV did state, however, that there will be a preclearance program in place for the 1988 harvest. Trade contacts indicate that the French decision not to have a joint preclearance program for this season is based on the following problems facing French exporters: the dropping U.S. dollar, large U.S. apple supplies, high freight costs, and the loss of the first months the apple shipping season.

USDA imposed an embargo on European apple and pear imports in December 1986 due to an unacceptably high occurrence of pear leaf blister moth. APHIS negotiated new preinspection procedures with the French and planned to reinstate preinspection of French apples and pears beginning October 2, 1987. However, USDA determined it was legally required to go through a formal rule-making process before resuming preinspection of French products, which resulted in a continuation of the embargo until December 2, 1987, when the Administrator of APHIS signed the new inspection rules.

U.S. imports of French apples have grown from $2.4 million in 1982 to $10.9 million in 1986 when the French accounted for 15 percent of total U.S. apple imports. The embargo has reduced imports considerably; imports for the first 11 months of 1987 were only $821,000 as opposed to $8.3 million in 1986.

--The EC instituted an apple import surveillance system on February 14, 1988. The system requires import licenses and a 15-ECU-per-metric ton (about $0.35 per 42-lb. carton) deposit for all apples imported into the Community through August 31, 1988. Import licenses will be issued as of February 22, 1988. This action is being taken in order to ensure that measures to protect the EC

apple industry can be instituted if apple imports exceed the 492,000-ton ceiling established by the EC for 1987. EC officials, fearing apple imports could reach 660,000 tons in 1988, asked the major Southern Hemisphere suppliers (South Africa, New Zealand, Chile, Argentina, and Australia) to voluntarily restrict exports to last year's level. All rejected this proposal.

In February 1987 the EC threatened to implement a similar import licensing and security deposit system on apple imports from all third countries due to a projected substantial increase in imports from Southern Hemisphere suppliers. United opposition on the part of exporting countries as well as importers led the EC not to implement the licensing and deposit system but instead to institute an accelerated customs reporting procedure to monitor apple imports. In return, the five Southern Hemisphere suppliers agreed to certain ceilings set by the Commission, which were very close to the five suppliers' own projections of their exports to the EC for 1987. The EC stressed that if any supplier violated these ceilings the EC would terminate imports from that country, reintroduce the licensing and deposit scheme for all other suppliers, and consider a global import quota for apples in 1988. The combined ceiling of 492,000 tons for EC apple imports was not exceeded by the major suppliers in 1987.

The United States has delivered a formal complaint to the EC Commission officials in Brussels objecting to the surveillance system for apples. Such a system would significantly impede U.S. apple exports to the Community, which totaled $6.5 million in the 1986/87 marketing year (July-June). Even though the system is to be dismantled after the summer, a significant quantity of U.S. controlled atmosphere (CA) apple exports shipped between January and June will be affected.

--Effective April 1, 1988, the Philippine government will liberalize imports of apples. Imports of non-essential commodities, including apples, have been restricted by the Government of the Philippines as a means of conserving foreign exchange. Although the licensing restriction will be eliminated, apples will continue to face a stiff import duty of 50 percent. Even with such a relatively high duty, the Washington State Apple Commission (WSAC) believes the annual market potential for Washington apples could be as much as 50,000 boxes (953 metric tons). According to WSAC, exports of U.S. apples to the Philippines have never been much more than 5,000 boxes per year since the restrictions were imposed. WSAC recently established an office in Manila and has contracted with a representative to supervise and manage WSAC's Targeted Export Assistance programs in Asia; i.e., Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

Dried Fruit & Treenuts

--The EC Commission raised the processing subsidy for Greek sultana raisins (type 4) from 522.24 ECU per metric ton to 609.24 ECU per ton (about $532 to $621). The higher subsidy lowers the net cost of raisins to processors from about $990 to $900 per ton. The new level is effective retroactively from September 1, 1987, and is aimed at stimulating increased sales of Greek sultanas to other members of the Community. Sales from that country's 1987 crop have lagged due to stiff price competition from Turkey and increased shipments from the United States. Commission officials would like to avoid a large EC takeover of unsold sultanas at year's-end.

The processing subsidy increase was the third in a series of measures taken so far this marketing year to give Greek sultanas a price advantage. Previously, on September 1, 1987, the Commission established minimum import prices (MIP) on raisins/sultanas entering the Community from third countries at the equivalent of about 26 cents/kg. (58 cents/lb.) for bulk shipments over 2 kilograms and about 30 cents/kg. (65 cents/lb.) for retail size packets of 2 kilograms and under. The maximum countervailing duty on imports entering the EC at below the MIP also has been increased substantially since last September. While these measures may reduce the volume of Turkish sultanas entering the Community directly, they may not curb larger tonnages entering via Switzerland, nor will they affect U.S. raisin sales to the EC which normally enter at well above MIP levels.

--<u>The Greek ban on almond imports remains in place in direct violation of the GATT and despite strong opposition from within the EC</u> (see Horticultural Products Review, November 1987). The United States has expressed its disapproval of this action on numerous occasions both in Athens and at the European Commission headquarters in Brussels. On January 29, 1988, the Office of the United States Trade Representative delivered a letter to the head of the EC GATT mission and to the Greek Ambassador to the GATT requesting consultations under GATT article XXIII:1.

--<u>The EC has agreed to allow Spain to subsidize almond and filbert exports</u> to third countries with local funds. Spanish exporters will receive approximately $0.13 per kilogram for shelled almond exports and $0.19 per kilogram for shelled filbert exports. These are the same levels of export subsidies which the other almond and filbert exporting countries (mainly Italy) within the Community receive from the EC. Spain is ineligible for these subsidies during the first four years of its transition to full membership in the Community.

--<u>The EC is studying ways to stimulate its treenut industry</u>. The European Parliament, mainly an advisory body, approved a proposal to increase the EC's self-sufficiency in treenuts, one of the few groups of products in which the Community does not currently produce the bulk of its consumption. The plan, which originated as a filbert study but now covers almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, and pistachios, calls for financial assistance to expand both production and processing capabilities, the institution of minimum grower prices and processor subsidies, and the restriction of imports to protect EC producers. The import-restricting measures include raising tariffs where possible (the tariffs on almonds and walnuts are bound under the GATT) and the introduction of import levies. Two specific recommendations are: 1) to establish an annual reference price for imported filberts but to compensate Turkish producers by raising their duty-free quota for filberts from 25,000 metric tons to 30,000 tons and 2) to not honor the lowering of the tariff on almonds from 7 percent to 2 percent on the first 45,000 tons of imports per year from the United States, as recently agreed to by the United States and the EC as part of the Citrus Agreement.

The Parliament's proposal was forwarded to the Fruit and Vegetable Advisory Committee of the European Commission for review. The Committee formed an "experts committee" to review the proposal and to report back by June 1988.

UPDATE

Vegetables

--A tariff quota for dehydrated onions, under the U.S.-EC Enlargement Accord, will be in effect for calendar year 1988. The quota provides for EC imports of 12,000 metric tons from all third countries at a reduced duty of 10 percent. The first 9,600 tons have been allocated by importing country as follows: Benelux - 1,542; Denmark - 127; Germany - 3,771; Greece - 32; Spain - 311; France - 255; Ireland - 133; Italy - 100; Portugal - 34; United Kingdom - 3,295. There remain 2,400 tons in reserve.

--The EC has set 1988 import quotas for canned mushrooms from non-members at 34,750 metric tons, (20,850 tons drained weight equivalent). The overall quota remains unchanged from last year, but individual country allocations have changed. These allocations are as follows, in drained weight equivalents, with revised 1987 allocations in (): China 16,365 tons (18,161); Taiwan 1,384 (1,577); South Korea 1,800 (291); Hong Kong 260 (260); and others 1,041 tons (561). West Germany's import allocations is 19,705 tons.

--China has increased its exports of fresh vegetables to Hong Kong. Most of these vegetables are grown in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, which is located near Hong Kong. Currently Shenzhen produces 160,000 to 180,000 tons of fresh vegetables each year on 4,667 hectares of land. Although Shenzhen has an annual export quota of 70,000 tons of fresh vegetables, it exports about 100,000 tons annually, all to Hong Kong. This is possible because surrounding counties do not fill their export quotas, allowing for some quota reallocation to occur.

Chinese farmers, who are required to grow grain, must apply to the Government for an exemption to grow vegetables. From 1978 to 1987 41% of Shenzhen's rice hectarage was replaced by fruit and vegetable crops. Farmers without an exemption to grow produce must supply the Government with a quantity of rice for every hectare that they farm or pay an area-based fee. The large returns from vegetable production more than offset the losses from not producing rice.

Shenzhen's agricultural exports totaled $90 million in 1987, compared to $7 million in 1978. China's vegetable exports to Hong Kong have largely replaced supplies from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Western Europe, and the United States.

--The production estimate for Portuguese tomato paste in 1987/1988 has been increased. Losses due to inclement weather in summer were not as great as first reported (Horticultural Products Review, November 1987). Consequently, tomato paste production for 1987/88 should reach 107,000 metric tons which is still 26 percent less than in 1986/87.

Beer, Wine, and Hops

--Mexico eliminated its $1-million annual global quota on imports of beer and its $43-million quota on wine and certain distilled spirits under the U.S./Mexico Framework Agreement. Mexico has also eliminated its import licensing requirements for imports of these alcoholic beverages. The elimination of the quota and the licensing requirements are consistent with the commitment made by Mexico at the time of its accession to the GATT in August 1986 to eliminate or reduce import licensing requirements to promote more open trade.

BOTTOMS UP FOR U.S. WINES IN TAIWAN

Introduction

The Taiwan wine market differs from that in many other east Asian countries since Taiwan does not have a colonial history tied to the European Community. Thus, Taiwan's consumers have not had much exposure to European grape wines and have little knowledge about grape wine. Consumer appreciation and demand for wine is weak. However, recent liberalization of Taiwan wine imports and presently low consumption levels, together with the absence of controlling European forces within the wine-importing infrastructure, have left ample opportunity for U.S. wines.

Taiwan's per capita income is relatively high, $4,335 in 1987, indicating consumers' ability to afford luxury items such as wine. In addition, Taiwan's currency, the New Taiwan Dollar (NT), has appreciated over 25 percent in the past year, compared to the U.S. dollar, making U.S. products more affordable to local consumers.

Taiwan's population is predominantly Chinese, with a small ex-patriot population and a limited number of tourists. Most of the local population practice either Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, or a mixture of these religions. Consumption of alcohol is permitted by all of these religious groups.

Consumer Preferences

Traditionally the Chinese do not consume large amounts of alcoholic beverages but, when they do, beer, rice wine (Shaohsing), whiskey, and brandy are popular. Beer and rice wines are the most common alcoholic accompaniments to a meal. The Chinese typically do not sip their alcoholic beverages but drink them rapidly.

Grape wines are a relatively new phenomena in Taiwan, and have not yet become a popular beverage. However, among newly established drinkers, red, fruity wine is preferred over white. This is indicated by import and local sales statistics which show red wine comprising over 90 percent of 1986 imports as well as the majority of sales of local wine. It is only in recent years that Taiwan has begun to import white wines. In 1986, less than 1 percent (valued at $1,290) of all imported wines were white.

The Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau (TTWMB)

The wine industry in Taiwan has been regulated by the Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau, an arm of the local authority which oversees both domestic wine production and wine trade. In 1976, the TTWMB entered into an agreement with farmers to make grape growing more profitable and to encourage diversification out of rice production. In this agreement, the authorities guaranteed the purchase of all grapes meeting a 13-degrees brix level at 105 percent of the price of rice. Grape acreage and yields subsequently increased, leading to substantial increases in production. (See Horticultural Products Review, March, 1987.)

The second such agreement with local grape producers will be in effect from 1987 until 1991. In this agreement, the price paid to farmers varies from $0.19/kg. (NT$5.5/kg.) for grapes with 14.9 degrees brix or less to $0.95/kg.

(NT$27.5/kg.) for grapes with 16 to 16.9 degrees brix. Acid content and decay also is taken into consideration in the price paid. For comparative purposes, California grapes are typically 18 to 22 degrees brix, with wide variations depending on type of grape and year. In 1986, the average California winegrape was 21.2 degrees brix and sold for $0.24/kg. The low natural sugar content of Taiwan's grapes and the high, subsidized prices paid to producers for these grapes results in a wine product which is not highly competitive with United States or European wines.

Domestic Grape Production

Domestic grape acreage, yields, and production have increased substantially, helped by the TTWMB'S forward contracting agreements. Planted vine area has gone from 1,889 hectares in 1978 to 5,130 hectares in 1986. Most of the acreage is located in the Taichung and Changhua prefectures in central Taiwan.

Grape yields hit their peak in 1983 at 21.63 metric tons per hectare, up from 11.36 tons in 1978. Yields fell to 13.80 tons in 1986 due to typhoons in July and September of that year. Production has risen almost 400 percent from 17,530 tons in 1978 to 69,407 tons in 1986, peaking at 85,587 tons in 1985.

All grapes are produced for fresh consumption; however, large quantities are bought by the TTWMB for wine production. In 1986, the TTWMB purchased approximately 32,000 tons of grapes, 46 percent of total grape production. The grape varieties best suited to Taiwan's humid climate include the Black Queen grape for red wine and the Golden Muscat or Niagara for white wines. Kyoho, a Japanese variety, is the most popular variety for table grape use.

Manufacturing and Sales of Domestic Wine

Grape acreage and production have increased nearly 200 and 400 percent respectively from 1978 to 1985. TTWMB purchases as a percent of total grape production have increased from 22 to 45 percent over the past 5 years and total sales of domestically produced grape wines increased 133 percent to 48,744 hectoliters (HL) over the same period. 1/ Surpluses of local wine have become unmanageable. However, in spite of expensive storage and subsidy costs and weak demand for local wine, there are no plans to reduce grape acreage or to diversify grape utilization.

All grape and other fruit wines are produced at the state run Nantou Winery, located east of Taichung. Several types of grape wine including rose, honey grape, red, and white are produced in Nantou as well as plum, lychee, and pineau--a blend of grape juice and brandy. Most of the wines contain 2 to 10 percent added sugar for increased alcohol content and for sweetness. Since not all the wine produced can be sold within the allotted time for best quality, much of it is distilled into brandy which is stored in oak casks. Nantou Winery is storing an estimated 10 years or more supply of brandy.

Local wines from Nantou are distributed to all types of retail outlets throughout the country and are sold at lower prices on the shelf near the imported wines. There is little advertising or promotion for Taiwanese wine. Retail merchants must have approval from the TTWMB to sell Taiwanese wines.

1/ One hectoliter = 100 liters = 26.42 U.S. gallons

Wine Importing Procedure

Before January 1987, the TTWMB acted as sole importer of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes in Taiwan. On January 1, 1987, the TTWMB agreed to liberalize imports of previously restricted products, including wine. The TTWMB is still the official importer, but, as of April 1987, began issuing licenses to interested parties who may import wine on their behalf. The only requirement for obtaining an import license is that an importer be current in all tax payments.

This agreement liberalized Taiwan's imports of beer, wine, and cigarettes from the United States (see below). Other agreements were established with 21 other major trading countries including the European Community, Austria, South Africa, Australia, Singapore, the Philippines, Canada, Costa Rica, Switzerland, and Cyprus. Japan has not been granted the same degree of access to the Taiwanese market. Japanese wine is subject to higher monopoly taxes and may not be imported by private firms.

Import license application procedures are somewhat awkward and time consuming; however, the dramatic rise in wine imports in 1987 is evidence of the liberalization achieved. Potential importers must apply for a license with the TTWMB for a specific quantity of wine. The quantity is not limited; however, a monopoly tax of $4.10 (NT$119) per liter of wine and $1.55 (NT$45) per liter of wine coolers is assessed and must be paid to the TTWMB. This fee is charged in lieu of other import duties, harbor construction, and commodity taxes. The TTWMB then issues a payment voucher to the importer along with tax-paid labels to be affixed to each bottle imported. Importers may autonomously place their own orders and handle their own logistics. Imported wine must be labeled correctly with the brand name, origin of product, volume, ingredients, alcoholic content, and importer's name.

Once the wine enters Taiwan, it may be sold in various TTWMB-approved outlets such as small retail grocery stores, supermarkets, department stores, social clubs, restaurants, and hotels. Wholesalers or retailers wishing to sell imported wine must apply to the TTWMB for permission to supply imported alcoholic beverages. These are generally granted, provided there is not another outlet within 30 meters and the wholesaler/retailer is up-to-date on all income tax payments. There are currently more than 60,000 retailers selling both domestic and imported wines in Taiwan.

U.S./Taiwan Wine Trade

The level and regulation of trade between Taiwan and the United States are established by agreements between Taiwan's Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) and the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT). The most recent agreement, implemented in April 1987, defined a commercial importer and extended to this group the right to import beer, wine, and cigarettes on behalf of TTWMB. In addition, the agreement outlined importing procedures, set monopoly tax values to be paid on each shipment, stipulated maximum retail margins, stated acceptable warehousing and distribution practices, outlined allowable advertising and promotion activities, and defined label conditions.

Major Suppliers

Japan has in the past been a major wine supplier in Taiwan with 57 percent of the volume of grape wine imports in 1982; however, Japan has had a less

important role in more recent years, with only 39 percent of total Taiwanese imports in 1986 and a very small amount in 1987. Most of the recent imports from Japan have consisted of sparkling and fortified wines such as sherry, port, and Marsala. The Japanese have not been advertising heavily in Taiwan and are declining in importance in this market.

In 1986, the final year in which imports were tightly controlled, Spain held the second largest share (16 percent), while France and the United States held 11 percent respectively of the wine imports into Taiwan. Spain supplied 56 percent of the red table wines, while France supplied almost 50 percent of the white wine, 36 percent of the red wine, and 23 percent of the Champagne. The United States led competitor countries with over 75 percent of Champagne type wine imports and supplied very small amounts of red, white, and other wines.

TAIWAN: WINE IMPORTS BY TYPE
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1986 1/
(Volume in liters, Value in U.S. dollars)

RED WINE			WHITE WINE			CHAMPAGNE			OTHER GRAPE WINES 2/		
ORIGIN	VOLUME	VALUE	ORIGIN	VOLUME	VALUE	ORIGIN	VOLUME	VALUE	ORIGIN	VOLUME	VALUE
SPAIN	23,064	52,620	FRANCE	164	500	U.S.	2,610	16,434	JAPAN	56,928	141,454
FRANCE	14,700	65,209	S.AFRICA	105	184	FRANCE	780	11,272	ITALY	12,330	35,054
U.S.	1,767	6,347	AUSTRALIA	71	290	OTHER	-	-	U.S.	11,860	44,904
PORT	1,440	4,820	U.S.	29	184				PORT.	10,710	23,282
OTHER	382	5,215	OTHER	32	132				AUSTRAL.	4,860	17,171
									FRANCE	420	3,081
									OTHER	2,525	7,322
TOTAL	41,353	134,211	TOTAL	401	1,290	TOTAL	3,390	27,706	TOTAL	99,633	272,268

1/ Exchange Rate for 1986: NT$37.97 = US$1.00 2/ Includes sweet and fortified wines
SOURCE: Taiwan Import Statistics

In the first 11 months of 1987, Taiwan's wine imports increased almost 14-fold from 144,777 liters to 2.12 million liters, valued at $6.19 million. The United States has become Taiwan's major supplier, improving its market share to 56 percent of the volume and 36 percent of the value for a total of $2.23 million, C.I.F. France and West Germany provided most of the competition, supplying 17 and 15 percent of the volume, respectively. The low unit value for U.S. wine indicates a large quantity of blended, jug wine exports as well as the effects of the U.S. dollar's depreciation.

TAIWAN: WINE IMPORTS BY TYPE
VOLUME IN LITERS

	RED	WHITE	CHAMP.	OTHER 1/	TOTAL
1981	72,114	-	6,269	981,766	1,060,149
1982	16,320	6,618	1,800	45,599	70,337
1983	17,010	29,886	6,539	105,390	158,825
1984	100,983	39,990	6,497	119,607	267,077
1985	41,089	7,934	2,455	67,716	119,194
1986	41,353	401	3,390	99,633	144,777
1987 2/	783,951	352,387	256,332	726,847	2,119,517

1/ Including sweet and fortified wines. 2/ Jan-Nov data only. SOURCE: Taiwan Import Statistics

TAIWAN: WINE IMPORTS
MARKET SHARE BY VOLUME AND VALUE

ORIGIN	---1986---		--Jan-Nov 1987--	
	Liters	US$1,000	Liters	US$1,000
US	16,266	67	1,186,930	2,228
FRANCE	16,064	54	360,318	1,857
W.GERMANY	N/A	N/A	317,928	681
JAPAN	56,928	141	N/A	N/A
OTHER	55,519 1/	184	254,341 2/	1,423
TOTAL	144,777	447	2,119,517	6,189

1/ May include wine from West Germany in 1986
2/ Includes wine from Japan in 1987
SOURCE: Taiwan Import Statistics

Channels of Distribution

Supermarkets are becoming increasingly popular in Taiwan's cities. Several modern supermarkets in Taipei are carrying a moderate selection of U.S. wines, as well as French, German, Italian, Australian, Japanese, and local wines. Combination supermarket/department stores carry wine by the bottle and in gift packs which are popular for Chinese holidays. Supermarkets aim at specific income levels, and therefore carry different types of wines. Two out of three supermarkets surveyed in Taipei had U.S. wines on display. The most modern supermarket chain, aimed at upper and middle-income consumers, had the largest and most complete wine collection. In addition to the large California wineries, several small California wineries, and wineries from New York and Washington State were represented. The oldest supermarket, built in 1968 and geared toward lower middle-class consumers, did not have U.S. wine in stock but did have a small selection of European, Japanese, and local wines.

Small, family-run grocery stores and street vendors do not carry imported wine but sometimes sell local wines and spirits. Prices of imported wines would have to come down in order to stimulate demand at these outlets. U.S. cigarettes, on the other hand, have captured a large share of the market served by street vendors and small grocery stores.

Retail outlets are obligated to add an 8 percent margin to imported wine sales. This is monitored monthly by the Taiwanese Tax Bureau, resulting in time-consuming record keeping.

Of the 43 hotels (4 star and above) and 6,910 restaurants in Taiwan, few carry extensive selections of wine, and fewer still carry U.S. wine. The classiest hotels provide expensive European wines. The majority of the restaurants serve Chinese food, which is rarely accompanied by wine. However, western style restaurants are becoming more abundant and are more likely to provide a wine list. Several attempts have been made to serve wine with Chinese food, especially those most frequented by westerners. Progress in this direction has been slow, especially hindered by the lack of awareness of wine-serving techniques.

TAIWAN WINE

Problems

The proliferation of brands and surge in imports has created chaos among importers and consumers who have been bombarded with new products. It has also worried the TTWMB, which faces continued surpluses of domestic wine and brandy which cannot be sold. There is a problem with storage of U.S. and other imported wines which have arrived but have not yet found a market. One source from the TTWMB estimated that a quarter to a half of the 1987 imports into Taiwan are presently in storage. There has been no evidence to date that wine imports have had any impact on domestic wine production, however, production data are not complete enough to draw conclusions at this time.

Current Discussion on Beer, Wine, and Cigarette Agreement

The newest agreement between Taiwan and the United States has not been without problems. Two of these problems concern the continued high monopoly taxes, and the limitations on advertising. The high monopoly tax continues to act as a trade barrier since it raises the price of imported wine far above that of domestic wine and of competing beverages.

Although the agreement has expanded the possibilities for wine advertising and promotion, certain types of activities continue to be prohibited. Wine may not be advertised on television or radio, the most effective media for increasing sales. These restrictions apply to both imported and domestic wines. Individual wineries and importers are prevented from running promotional activities in hotels, bars, and discos and are limited to retail outlets. Recently the California Wine Institute has been trying to obtain permission to advertise in MTV bars, where patrons may watch television sets showing videos of popular music and dance. These bars are becoming very popular with the young Chinese. The Wine Institute is also trying to sponsor a generic California wine promotion on television.

U.S. wineries have been prevented from participating in local food fairs, further hindering the promotion of U.S. wines in Taiwan. The agreement fails to define specifically which promotional activities are accepted by the CCNAA. Disagreements have arisen regarding the interpretation of "special promotions" as it is stated in the agreement.

Further negotiation is underway to clarify the definition of alcoholic versus non-alcoholic beverages. There has been disagreement on how to classify non-alcoholic malt beverages for tariff purposes. The AIT believes that malt beverages with less than 0.5 percent alcohol, the level generally accepted within the framework of the harmonized system, should be treated as a non-alcoholic beverage.

The most recent agreement to liberalize beer, wine, and cigarette imports into Taiwan has most definitely had a favorable impact on U.S. wine exports. Many of the administrative problems have been eliminated from the importing procedure, leading to a noticeable jump in U.S. market share; however, several problems remain unresolved.

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CANADA'S GRAPE INDUSTRY SQUEEZED

The Canadian grape industry, built around the production of Concord and other labrusca varieties, clings to the southern regions of the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia where the climate is less harsh than in the rest of the country. Changing tastes in Canada for both table grapes and wine have forced the industry to switch production to vinifera varieties. Despite these changes and the fact that Canada produces only a third of its grape needs, surpluses of low-quality grapes and wine have forced the Government to spend almost C$30 million on surplus purchase programs since 1984 1/. Over 90 percent of Canada's fresh table grape supplies are imported, as the bulk of Canadian production is used for processing with the majority going into wine. The United States accounts for approximately 65 percent of these table grape imports while Chile supplies approximately 25 percent. Canadian imports of both table and wine grapes would be even higher if it were not for various restrictive measures established by the provincial governments. Grape producers and vintners fear that the recently negotiated free trade agreement with the United States will further destabilize their industries, and have made themselves heard to both provincial and federal officials.

CANADA: GRAPE PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS)

	1984	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/
Production	94,208	76,636	89,201	82,000
Fresh, Table	5,260	5,574	10,429	6,000
Processing	88,948	71,062	78,772	76,000
Imports	155,432	157,799	158,857	160,000
Fresh, Table	84,368	94,800	94,347	95,000
Processing	71,064	62,999	64,510	65,000
Total Supply	249,640	234,435	248,058	242,000
Fresh, Table	89,628	100,374	104,776	101,000
Processing	160,012	134,061	143,282	141,000
Exports	2,434	2,480	7,222	3,000
Fresh, Table	2,434	2,480	7,222	3,000
Processing	0	0	0	0
Consumption	247,206	231,955	240,836	239,000
Fresh, Table	87,194	97,894	97,554	98,000
Processing	160,012	134,061	143,282	141,000
--Wine	136,010	113,952	110,327	112,800
--Jams,Juices,etc.	24,002	20,109	32,955	28,200

1/ Prelimary 2/ Forecasts by U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Ottawa. 3/ Processing = Wine, juice, jam, etc.
SOURCE: Agriculture Canada, FAS estimates.

1/ The average annual exchange rates in 1984, 1985, 1986, first three quarters of 1987, and February 1988 were, respectively, 1.30, 1.37, 1.39, 1.31, and 1.22 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar.

CANADIAN GRAPE

Production

Grape output in Canada has grown steadily in the last 10 years from an average output of 73,000 metric tons for 1975-77 to peak production of 94,208 tons in 1984. Estimates for 1987 show output down 12,000 tons from this record level but still 13 percent above the 1975-77 average. Canada's 1986 Census of Agriculture showed a total area of 10,913 hectares devoted to vineyards, with 9,356 hectares in the province of Ontario and the remaining 14 percent in British Columbia.

The Concord grape remains the most prominent variety grown in Ontario, with 3 million vines--22 percent of the total--under cultivation in 1986. This, however, is down from 4.7 million Concord vines in 1976 and 3.5 million in 1966. The total number of vines grew from 8 million in 1966 to 14 million by 1976 but has increased only slightly since then. In the early 1970's the Ontario Government offered 10-year, interest-free loans for growers to replace labrusca varieties with vinifera varieties. This program, combined with consumer demand for higher quality wine, led to a substantial increase in vinifera and hybrid vinifera plantings. This growth was led by plantings of De Chaunce, up from 115,000 vines in 1966 to 1.1 million vines in 1986 and Elvira up 129 percent since 1966 to 1.2 million vines in 1986.

Purchase Program

Despite efforts to direct production towards demand, a bumper crop and reduced winery purchases in 1984 forced the federal government and Ontario government to institute a program to purchase up to 29,931 metric tons of fresh grapes. The cost of the program was C$8.5 million. In 1985 the program was expanded to include red grapes and red wine from British Columbia and the net cost rose to over C$9 million. While declining somewhat in scope, the program has continued in 1986 and 1987. The 1987 program is being billed as a tripartite program, with the growers responsible for a third of the cost. This program is still, however, not a formal tripartite income stabilization program (cost shared among the two levels of government and producers) as exists in the apple and sugar beet industries.

CANADA: GRAPE PURCHASE PROGRAM

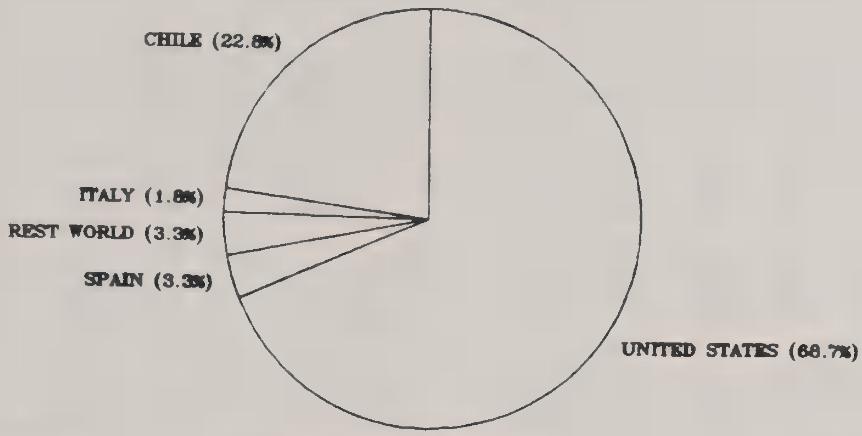
Year	Quantity (M. Tons)	% of Production	Total Cost (C$1,000)	Pro. Cost (C$1,000)
1984	29,931	32%	8,500	N/A
1985	14,082	18%	9,000	N/A
1986	18,707	21%	6,000	N/A
1987	15,425	19%	5,860	1,953

SOURCE: Agriculture Canada.

Trade

Canada, the largest foreign market for U.S. grapes, imported C$125 million worth of grapes from the United States in 1986. This made grapes the highest valued U.S. horticultural product imported by Canada in 1986.

CANADA: GRAPE IMPORTS 1986



TOTAL: C$181.9 million

The United States supplied 80 percent of the grape tonnage imported by Canada in 1986. This share is down from a peak of 93 percent in 1976. U.S. market share has for the most part been lost to competition from Chile and Spain. U.S. share of grape import values is slightly less as the combination of table and wine grapes shipped by the United States has a lower unit value than shipments from Chile, which are made up almost entirely of table grapes.

Approximately 60 percent of Canadian grape imports are for fresh table grape consumption. These imports make up over 90 percent of fresh grape consumption in Canada. Processing requirements are met almost equally by domestic and imported supplies; however, there are also substantial quantities of wine and concentrate must imported by Canadian wineries for blending purposes. A significant share of California fresh grape exports to Canada are used for wine making by home enthusiasts, located mainly in the Toronto and Montreal metropolitan areas.

The Governments of both Ontario and British Columbia protect their grape industries through provincial legislation restricting the amount of imported fresh grapes that wineries may import from outside the province. Ontario's Wine Content Act of 1976 stipulates that Ontario wineries must purchase at least 85 percent of their requirements of vinifera variety grapes (or the equivalent in juice or concentrate) from Ontario growers. Further, in any wine blends, the amount of imported grapes or equivalent in imported wine cannot exceed 30 percent of the total content of the wine. In British Columbia a "one for four" rule applies under which local wineries may import 1 ton of foreign grapes (or wine equivalent) for every 4 tons of local grapes purchased. There is, however, no upper limit to the content of foreign grapes or wine to be used.

Recent challanges to these provincial regulations by the EC at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as, the anticipated impact of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement raises questions as to the viability of this agricultural sector in Canada.

Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Ottawa.

APPLES: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY & SEASON 2/	TOTAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	EXPORTS, FRESH ONLY	PROCESSING	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
Argentina					
1985/86	593,900	0	134,333	200,000	259,567
1986/87	1,078,000	0	180,000	430,000	468,000
1987/88	1,000,000	0	180,000	390,000	430,000
Australia					
1985/86	291,000	0	25,800	88,400	176,800
1986/87	362,000	0	34,800	134,800	192,400
1987/88	320,000	0	30,000	105,000	185,000
Chile					
1985/86	515,000	0	312,800	77,300	124,900
1986/87	550,000	0	331,300	91,000	127,700
1987/88	600,000	0	360,000	104,000	136,000
New Zealand					
1985/86	310,000	2,277	160,227	99,000	53,050
1986/87	340,000	2,500	167,893	123,000	51,607
1987/88	355,000	3,000	170,000	133,000	55,000
South Africa, Rep. of					
1985/86	516,682	325	208,592	148,700	159,715
1986/87	470,200	200	189,455	108,084	172,861
1987/88	500,000	200	200,000	125,200	175,000
TOTAL					
1985/86	2,226,582	2,602	841,752	613,400	774,032
1986/87	2,800,200	2,700	903,448	886,884	1,012,568
1987/88	2,775,000	3,200	940,000	857,200	981,000

1/ Selected countries represent major producer/trading countries in Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows November of first year of split years New Zealand, January of second year South Africa, Argentina, & Australia, February of second year Chile. Split years are shown for purposes of comparison with Northern Hemisphere producers.
NOTE: All 1987/88 data are preliminary.

TABLE GRAPES: SUPPLY AND UITLIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY & SEASON 2/	TOTAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	EXPORTS, FRESH ONLY	PROCESSING	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
Argentina					
1986	92,000	39	1,395	3,500	87,144
1987	110,000	10	3,000	5,000	102,010
1988	120,000	0	4,000	6,000	110,000
Chile					
1986	307,500	0	231,300	44,600	31,600
1987	370,000	0	275,100	53,600	41,300
1988	400,000	0	300,000	58,000	42,000
South Africa, Rep. of					
1986	61,323	0	31,079	3,152	27,092
1987	80,889	0	44,403	4,784	31,702
1988	87,000	0	44,500	5,000	37,500
TOTAL					
1986	460,823	39	263,774	51,252	145,836
1987	560,889	10	322,503	63,384	175,012
1988	607,000	0	348,500	69,000	189,500

1/ Selected countries represent major producer/trading countries in Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows December of previous year shown Chile, January of year shown Argentina & South Africa.
NOTE: All 1988 data are preliminary.

February, 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

PEARS: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY & SEASON 2/	TOTAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	EXPORTS, FRESH ONLY	PROCESSING	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
Argentina					
1985/86	164,900	0	50,413	40,000	74,487
1986/87	252,100	0	100,000	50,000	102,100
1987/88	240,000	0	100,000	40,000	100,000
Australia					
1985/86	143,000	0	36,000	83,000	24,000
1986/87	151,000	0	36,000	88,000	27,000
1987/88	124,000	0	34,000	73,000	17,000
Chile					
1985/86	78,000	0	45,000	1,200	31,800
1986/87	74,000	0	45,100	1,100	27,800
1987/88	79,000	0	47,400	1,200	30,400
New Zealand					
1985/86	13,500	84	2,946	3,684	6,954
1986/87	14,500	500	2,748	4,952	7,300
1987/88	15,500	0	3,500	4,600	7,400
South Africa, Rep.					
1985/86	143,675	0	46,676	69,133	27,866
1986/87	170,308	0	69,354	69,634	31,320
1987/88	171,000	0	65,000	72,500	33,500
TOTAL					
1985/86	543,075	84	181,035	197,017	165,107
1986/87	661,908	500	253,202	213,686	195,520
1987/88	629,500	0	249,900	191,300	188,300

1/ Selected countries represent major producer/trading countries in Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows November of first year of split years New Zealand, January of second year Chile, Argentina, South Africa & Australia. Split years are shown for purposes of comparison with Northern Hemisphere producers. NOTE: All 1987/88 data are preliminary.

CHERRIES (SWEET & SOUR): SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY & SEASON 2/	TOTAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	EXPORTS, FRESH ONLY	PROCESSING	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
Australia					
1986	5,800	0	230	750	4,820
1987	6,100	0	500	750	4,850
1988	7,050	0	500	800	5,750
Chile					
1986	9,500	0	1,200	2,400	5,900
1987	6,300	0	1,100	1,500	3,700
1988	8,500	0	1,300	2,100	5,100
TOTAL					
1986	15,300	0	1,430	3,150	10,720
1987	12,400	0	1,600	2,250	8,550
1988	15,550	0	1,800	2,900	10,850

1/ Selected countries represent major producer/trading countries in Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows November of previous year shown Chile, January of year shown Australia.
NOTE: All 1988 data are preliminary.

February, 1988 — Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

APRICOTS: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1/
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY & SEASON 2/	TOTAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	EXPORTS, FRESH ONLY	PROCESSING	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
Argentina					
1986	11,800	0	0	3,000	8,800
1987	12,350	0	0	3,500	8,850
1988	30,000	0	4,000	9,000	17,000
Australia					
1986	29,600	0	0	24,100	5,500
1987	26,500	0	0	21,500	5,000
1988	27,000	0	0	21,800	5,200
Chile					
1986	14,700	0	1,400	7,400	5,900
1987	11,800	0	800	5,900	5,100
1988	12,500	0	2,500	6,300	3,700
New Zealand					
1986	9,000	6	190	2,616	6,200
1987	8,700	5	200	3,000	5,505
1988	8,500	725	300	2,600	6,325
South Africa, Rep. of					
1986	40,495	0	292	37,917	2,286
1987	42,223	0	622	39,137	2,464
1988	43,550	0	550	40,000	3,000
TOTAL					
1986	105,595	6	1,882	75,033	28,686
1987	101,573	5	1,622	73,037	26,919
1988	121,550	725	7,350	79,700	35,225

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY & SEASON 2/	TOTAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	EXPORTS, FRESH ONLY	PROCESSING	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
Argentina					
1986	209,000	1,500	0	90,000	120,500
1987	181,100	900	0	80,000	102,000
1988	250,000	0	3,000	120,000	127,000
Australia					
1986	68,400	0	0	47,600	20,800
1987	70,900	0	0	46,300	24,600
1988	69,300	0	0	46,000	23,300
Chile					
1986	148,900	0	39,200	20,800	88,900
1987	147,000	0	47,200	20,600	79,200
1988	151,000	0	47,800	21,100	82,100
New Zealand					
1986	27,000	2	1,111	14,891	11,000
1987	28,000	11	3,096	13,715	11,200
1988	30,000	10	4,000	14,000	12,010
South Africa, Rep.					
1986	146,401	0	592	103,755	42,054
1987	144,557	0	1,516	98,639	44,402
1988	151,075	0	1,075	100,000	50,000
TOTAL					
1986	599,701	1,502	40,903	277,046	283,254
1987	571,557	911	51,812	259,254	261,402
1988	651,375	10	55,875	301,100	294,410

1/ Selected countries represent major producer/trading countries in Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows; November of previous year shown Chile (apricots), January of year shown New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, & Chile (peaches).
NOTE: All 1988 data are preliminary.

February, 1988 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TAIWAN: AGRICULTURAL TARIFF REVISIONS

Tariff Number	Commodity Description	---Tariff Rate (%)--- December 1987	EY Proposed/ Implemented	February 1988
0702-0200	Frozen Peas	32.5	25	32.5
0702-0300	Frozen Potatoes	25	25	30
0702-0400	Frozen Corn, Uncooked (10050100)	35	30	30
	Frozen Corn, Cooked (21070420)	35	30	30
0702-9900 EX	Frozen Green Beans (07020400)	40	20	40
	Frozen Carrots (07020500)	40	20	40
0704-0200	Onions, Dried-Dehydrated	50	40	50
0801-9910 EX	Avocados, Fresh (08010700)	57.5	40	40
0802-0110	Lemons (10/01-02/28)	40	40	50
0802-0310 EX	Grapefruit (10/1-2/28)	40	40	50
0804-0100 EX	Grape (11/1-5/30)	40	40	42.5
0806-0100	Apples	40	40	50
0806-0200	Pears	40	40	50
0805-0600	Pecans	25	10	10
0805-9900 EX	Macadamia Nuts (08050700)	40	10	10
0807-0300	Cherries	25	15	20
0807-9900 EX	Peaches, Nectarines, (08070500)	57.5	40	50
	Apricots (08070600)	57.5	40	50
0809-0100 EX	Honeydew Melon (6/1-11/30)	40	40	50
0809-9900 EX	Kiwifruit,(1/31-5/31), (08090300)	57.5	40	50
0810-0100	Frozen Cherries	35	25	35
0810-0200	Frozen Cranberries	40	10	40
0810-0300	Frozen Blueberries	40	10	40
0810-0400	Frozen Peaches	30	30	40
0810-9900 EX	Frozen Apples (08100500)	50	30	40
0811-0100	Maraschino Cherries	30	30	50
0812-0210	Prunes, Dried, Boxes	25	10	25
0812-0220	Prunes, Dried, in Bulk	25	10	25
1105-0100	Potato Flour	25	20	25
1105-9900	Potato Meal & Flakes	25	20	25
1207-0311	American Ginseng	15	10	7.5
1207-0312	Ginseng Radix	15	10	7.5
1207-0313	Ginseng Radix	15	10	7.5
1902-0300	Infant Food	30	15	15
2003-0000 EX	Frozen Peaches with Sugar	45	35	45
2006-0110	Canned Peaches	30	20	40
2006-1190 EX	Canned Fruit Cocktail (20060170)	30	20	40
2006-9900 EX	Pistachio, Prep/Pres (20060500)	20	10	40
	Pecans, Prep/Pres (20060600)	45	10	40
	Macadamia Nuts, Prep (20060700)	45	10	40
2007-0210	Orange Juice	55	40	45
2007-0230	Apple Juice	45	40	45
2007-0240	Grape Juice	45	40	45
2007-0250	Cranberry Juice	45	40	45
2007-0290	Other Fruit Juices	55	40	45
2007-0390	Other Vegetable Juices (20070390)	55	35	45
	Aloe Vera Juice (20070320)	35	25	45
2007-0400	Infant Food (Juice)	20	15	15
2102-0100	Coffee Extracts/Concentrates	45	20	20
2103-0000	Prepared Mustard	57.5	20	20
2104-0200	Tomato Ketchup	45	10	20
2107-0900	Conc. Fruit Juice not under 2007	45	40	40
2202-0000	Non-Alcoholic Beverages, not under 2007	35	20	20

EX: Denotes basket category having item excluded. Tariff number after commodity description represents new category.
NOTE: Tariff levels under EY proposed or implemented include tariffs reduced by Executive Order which were implemented on a temporary basis during 1987 as well as reductions proposed by the Executive Yuan in November 1987 but not yet implemented.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	37,149	40,694	107,028	146,062	168,274
CANADA............	2,705	2,649	17,614	17,117	42,072
EC-TWELVE.........	1,069	3,786	4,683	14,327	11,581
UNITED KINGDOM...	749	1,545	3,634	5,734	8,694
NETHERLANDS......	183	1,633	467	6,959	1,608
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3,071	9,170	9,020	18,113	13,498
SWEDEN...........	1,277	6,098	1,926	8,129	4,448
NORWAY...........	1,126	1,675	3,481	3,716	4,213
FINLAND..........	631	1,231	3,024	5,422	3,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17,916	16,781	51,261	68,208	71,098
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	11,585	10,133	29,794	35,381	37,115
HONG KONG........	3,805	3,738	9,491	17,545	18,274
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8,711	3,913	14,137	18,714	14,456
SAUDI ARABIA.....	8,153	2,947	11,975	12,070	11,975
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	385	967	1,361	6,184	1,619
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2,910	3,684	7,706	9,266	12,036
COLOMBIA.........	393	1,176	1,266	2,718	2,931
MEXICO...........	85	205	343	751	2,589
PANAMA...........	1,142	728	2,450	2,271	2,465
BRAZIL...........	203	170	1,625	370	1,755
COSTA RICA.......	501	598	1,081	1,707	1,272
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	763	705	2,594	2,276	3,499
OTHER............	4	5	11	41	35
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	210	1,317	566	2,401	11,660
CANADA............	75	102	249	254	1,009
EC-TWELVE.........	11	1,088	41	1,459	5,422
FRANCE...........	.	773	2	889	3,757
UNITED KINGDOM...	11	162	38	394	1,084
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	16	20	82	370
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	124	111	256	604	4,811
JAPAN............	123	111	253	604	4,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	2	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	2
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	43	77	9,827	10,548	9,827
CANADA............	17	21	6,647	7,010	6,647
EC-TWELVE.........	17	8	604	632	604
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	141	66	141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	47	2,363	2,761	2,363
JAPAN............	8	47	2,229	2,586	2,229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	47	61	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	2	22	18	22
CHERRIES/SWETT(MAY)	71	288	11,390	23,808	11,788
CANADA............	38	146	3,330	5,999	3,594
EC-TWELVE.........	.	106	1,819	2,730	1,820
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	17	1,664	1,645	1,664
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	316	723	316
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	33	5,895	14,280	6,028
JAPAN............	33	33	3,957	11,782	4,024
HONG KONG........	.	.	1,671	1,985	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	11	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	3	26	57	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	5	1
OTHER............	.	.	.	3	.
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	19,943	27,163	74,730	88,327	347,316
CANADA............	2,495	4,558	9,318	12,551	28,368
EC-TWELVE.........	8,840	11,565	30,500	34,894	101,680
FRANCE...........	4,182	5,115	15,122	16,354	59,198
NETHERLANDS......	1,711	2,729	8,773	7,119	22,544
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	359	365	1,095	713	2,843
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8,057	10,661	33,401	40,141	213,560
JAPAN............	7,401	9,887	30,971	37,744	195,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	192	13	405	13	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	11	15	142
LEMONS........(AUG)	11,277	13,420	61,197	57,407	150,926
CANADA............	1,152	791	3,549	3,224	7,086
EC-TWELVE.........	477	430	1,573	781	3,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	52	53	178	107	303
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,562	12,014	55,864	52,735	139,959
JAPAN............	8,683	10,844	52,640	48,979	129,911
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	33	133	33	560	577
LIMES.........(APR)	404	430	1,646	3,693	2,538
CANADA............	155	154	969	781	1,176
EC-TWELVE.........	232	257	650	798	801
FRANCE...........	136	235	419	443	531
UNITED KINGDOM...	77	4	194	133	214
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	19	6	50	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	.	21	2,061	556
MALAYSIA.........	16	.	16	856	293
HONG KONG........	.	.	.	743	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	.
ORANGES.......(NOV)	23,170	18,457	51,216	37,070	396,542
CANADA............	9,633	9,990	22,659	19,425	110,308
EC-TWELVE.........	698	.	1,133	7	17,529
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	36	7	50	7	2,481

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12,666	8,435	27,203	17,573	265,042
JAPAN............	2,516	3,445	8,449	9,809	121,299
HONG KONG........	7,855	2,969	15,243	5,237	103,917
MID. EAST & N. AFR	90	.	90	.	112
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	44	18	47	47	457
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	7	3	10	107
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	5
GRAPES........(JUN)	10,297	7,354	90,263	95,870	102,075
CANADA............	2,364	2,739	48,607	51,787	56,665
EC-TWELVE.........	590	358	3,373	5,796	3,605
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	928	590	1,869	2,076	2,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,681	1,614	31,072	30,730	33,681
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2,330	272	11,431	10,327	12,416
HONG KONG........	378	570	9,745	8,861	10,056
JAPAN............	501	402	3,060	3,711	4,318
SINGAPORE........	351	143	3,565	3,426	3,572
MID. EAST & N. AFR	201	88	463	562	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2,231	1,645	4,071	4,079	4,626
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	301	320	807	840	942
OTHER............	.	.	1	.	1
PEARS.........(JUL)	5,769	6,332	25,210	26,472	36,365
CANADA............	1,155	1,368	10,956	10,040	18,742
EC-TWELVE.........	254	890	408	1,357	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2,629	2,012	6,195	6,832	7,301
SWEDEN...........	2,483	1,937	5,440	6,312	6,490
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	76	245	540	1,589	781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,086	927	3,861	3,651	4,115
SAUDI ARABIA.....	957	706	2,594	1,748	2,594
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	93	221	1,001	1,682	1,235
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	509	849	3,090	2,880	4,259
BRAZIL...........	38	189	1,915	607	1,915
MEXICO...........	218	247	660	1,320	1,744
PANAMA...........	218	190	455	629	536
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	60	41	159	123	220
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	61	141	23,629	34,747	23,629
CANADA............	56	65	12,502	11,544	12,502
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	843	3,397	843
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	641	1,187	641
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	67	9,269	17,962	9,269
HONG KONG........	.	.	7,056	11,073	7,056
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	34	1,211	5,414	1,211
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	16	73	16
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	5	326	494	326
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	4	32	91	32
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	891	1,723	1,680	3,306	9,079
CANADA............	119	76	539	557	2,098
EC-TWELVE.........	492	810	730	1,558	2,781
NETHERLANDS......	464	486	577	851	1,974
GERMANY, FED. REP	27	104	110	209	332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	156	374	171	562	1,772
SWEDEN...........	129	231	129	310	642
FINLAND..........	27	68	42	82	437
AUSTRIA..........	.	62	.	158	370
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	.	.	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	124	449	232	598	2,313
JAPAN............	97	132	201	192	2,015
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	14	.	27	107
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	1	8	4	8
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	13	72	131	330	277
CANADA............	9	.	32	69	50
EC-TWELVE.........	.	5	11	8	39
NETHERLANDS......	.	5	10	7	21
SPAIN............	.	.	.	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	10	12	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	27	45	125	108
HONG KONG........	.	.	9	41	62
JAPAN............	2	25	16	59	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	40	26	101	55
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	15	17	51	35
QATAR............	.	23	1	25	12
KUWAIT...........	.	.	8	12	8
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	2	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	2	13	2
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	149	128	1,283	1,160	2,569
CANADA............	.	5	38	35	114
EC-TWELVE.........	2	.	42	128	114
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	15	31	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	137	105	1,058	794	2,040
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	74	29	325	323	807
HONG KONG........	30	25	277	154	481
SINGAPORE........	13	15	151	68	264
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	20	17	108	89	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	3	33	19	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	6	29	61	94
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	7	69	42	105
CHERRIES/SWETT(JUL)	242	363	1,568	2,849	4,009
CANADA............	81	98	621	904	2,018

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES/SW& (CONT)					
EC-TWELVE..........	15	152	51	1,065	145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	5	35	79	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	136	106	772	775	1,627
JAPAN.............	36	52	365	274	730
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	58	24	280	256	595
SINGAPORE.........	30	17	75	153	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	1	80	21	142
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	7	6	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	.	9
PEACHES........(JUN)	927	1,270	10,775	10,316	15,992
CANADA............	287	262	1,878	1,117	2,427
EC-TWELVE..........	36	15	224	64	331
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	398	157	547
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	445	873	7,335	8,234	11,224
JAPAN.............	326	527	5,565	5,650	8,690
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	79	274	996	1,434	1,443
MID. EAST & N. AFR	85	30	291	230	520
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	28	81	485	441	719
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	11	9	132	72	191
OTHER.............	33	.	33	.	33
PEARS..........(JUN)	67	67	794	572	1,351
CANADA............	4	35	11	65	81
EC-TWELVE..........	11	6	56	17	159
UNITED KINGDOM....	3	.	19	1	86
NETHERLANDS.......	8	6	33	16	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	.	373	56	415
SWEDEN............	.	.	214	4	216
NORWAY............	14	.	144	52	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	11	143	284	357
JAPAN.............	2	4	35	152	146
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	.	.	24	46
PHILIPPINES.......	.	.	12	3	37
SINGAPORE.........	5	4	28	45	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	11	57	107	119
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	17	5	92	18	125
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	.	62	25	95
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	1,042	466	10,071	7,234	10,071
CANADA............	307	339	4,744	4,662	4,744
EC-TWELVE..........	529	118	1,415	1,350	1,415
NETHERLANDS.......	117	4	741	478	741
GERMANY, FED. REP	381	.	531	478	531
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	168	.	340	532	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	3	3,264	394	3,264
PHILIPPINES.......	.	.	2,585	.	2,585
JAPAN.............	.	.	386	267	386
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	54	25	54
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	[illegible]	2	48	100	48
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	4	203	106	203
OTHER.............	.	.	2	64	2
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,851	2,345	11,338	15,208	18,910
CANADA............	290	829	1,958	3,932	4,276
EC-TWELVE..........	153	5	435	245	741
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	42	35	721	517	1,105
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	911	1,178	6,114	8,566	9,016
JAPAN.............	325	389	1,316	2,425	3,314
HONG KONG.........	396	228	1,851	2,984	2,637
PHILIPPINES.......	136	249	986	1,179	1,095
SINGAPORE.........	5	247	741	1,311	913
MID. EAST & N. AFR	174	44	523	621	1,242
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	209	109	1,047	846	1,560
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	71	146	573	482	890
OTHER.............	.	.	17	.	79
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	7,246	3,052	41,296	45,442	80,516
CANADA............	156	252	1,519	2,159	3,105
EC-TWELVE..........	2,799	2,626	15,630	20,340	34,309
UNITED KINGDOM....	926	1,249	5,794	8,806	14,590
GERMANY, FED. REP	879	587	3,357	4,704	7,696
DENMARK...........	415	252	3,191	3,687	5,494
NETHERLANDS.......	406	471	1,735	1,919	3,740
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	301	375	6,361	5,846	10,131
SWEDEN............	135	132	3,117	2,684	4,331
NORWAY............	20	79	1,380	1,162	2,273
FINLAND...........	93	53	1,527	1,684	2,263
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,641	4,006	15,175	14,777	29,254
JAPAN.............	2,435	2,736	10,451	9,774	19,249
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	306	361	1,492	1,063	3,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	185	215	620	1,317	1,068
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	139	554	1,742	835	2,171
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	25	23	250	169	473
PRUNES........(AUG)	3,906	5,143	27,400	28,029	54,427
CANADA............	258	295	1,499	1,584	3,136
EC-TWELVE..........	2,151	2,315	13,681	13,823	27,527
GERMANY, FED. REP	416	732	3,157	3,956	7,506
ITALY.............	891	758	3,830	4,629	7,097
UNITED KINGDOM....	287	293	938	1,193	3,243
NETHERLANDS.......	79	114	1,360	775	2,321

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OTHER WEST EUROPE.	246	382	3,959	4,149	7,626
SWEDEN............	85	136	1,466	1,370	2,963
FINLAND...........	18	121	1,450	1,813	2,209
NORWAY............	111	48	733	673	1,492
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	763	1,460	5,973	5,666	12,424
JAPAN.............	533	996	4,189	3,956	9,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	208	192	779	1,097	1,326
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	217	481	1,247	1,404	2,061
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	63	17	262	306	312
OTHER.............	.	.	.	1	14
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	147	125	147	125	2,009
CANADA............	3	12	3	12	71
EC-TWELVE..........	18	10	18	10	622
FRANCE............	18	10	18	10	403
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	155
ITALY.............	.	.	.	.	63
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	12
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	45	37	45	790
JAPAN.............	33	13	33	13	629
HONG KONG.........	0	25	0	25	81
MID. EAST & N. AFR	76	41	76	41	457
SAUDI ARABIA......	26	10	26	10	209
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	13	23	13	23	114
OMAN..............	30	1	30	1	78
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	16	.	16	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	13	1	13	1	57
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	340	439	340	439	4,405
CANADA............	90	2	90	2	618
EC-TWELVE..........	39	132	39	132	1,424
FRANCE............	39	115	39	115	1,332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	1	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	154	21	154	634
JAPAN.............	.	88	.	88	200
HONG KONG.........	1	64	1	64	157
SINGAPORE.........	7	.	7	.	110
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	5	.	5	.	83
MID. EAST & N. AFR	151	75	151	75	1,330
SAUDI ARABIA......	44	16	44	16	503
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	57	25	57	25	370
OMAN..............	31	2	31	2	200
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	.	2	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	35	73	35	73	332
OTHER.............	3	.	3	.	32
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	123	134	123	134	2,845
CANADA............	44	41	44	41	557
EC-TWELVE..........	2	20	2	20	281
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	12	12	12	44
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	64	61	64	61	1,907
JAPAN.............	58	51	58	51	1,876
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	39
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	14
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	1	.	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,096	866	1,096	866	12,111
CANADA............	511	522	511	522	5,250
EC-TWELVE..........	277	100	277	100	3,116
GERMANY, FED. REP	144	22	144	22	1,146
NETHERLANDS.......	30	4	30	4	834
UNITED KINGDOM....	42	22	42	22	616
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	84	120	84	120	1,141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	130	72	130	72	1,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	39	25	39	25	533
HONG KONG.........	21	28	21	28	396
NEW ZEALAND.......	22	.	22	.	294
JAPAN.............	13	.	13	.	289
MID. EAST & N. AFR	60	33	60	33	323
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	21	12	21	12	361
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	13	8	13	8	110
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	72	125	72	125	1,867
CANADA............	29	77	29	77	1,119
EC-TWELVE..........	2	.	2	.	140
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	.	17	.	183
SWITZERLAND.......	17	.	17	.	184
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	45	22	45	355
JAPAN.............	17	39	17	39	172
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	.	.	.	.	116
HONG KONG.........	4	6	4	6	51
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	3	2	3	65
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	238	141	238	141	3,708
CANADA............	.	2	.	2	160
EC-TWELVE..........	44	25	44	25	711
GERMANY, FED. REP	22	.	22	.	354
DENMARK...........	.	.	.	.	190
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	44	5	44	5	353
SWITZERLAND.......	25	.	25	.	175
SWEDEN............	.	.	.	.	131
NORWAY............	19	5	19	5	72

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	137	104	137	104	1,803
MALAYSIA.........	57	29	57	29	504
HONG KONG.........	3	9	3	9	441
SINGAPORE........	49	40	49	40	305
JAPAN............	26	.	26	.	267
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	377
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	.	.	358
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	1	1	1	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	5	12	5	247
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	15
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	8	12	13	38	9,320
CANADA............	6	2	10	11	3,865
EC-TWELVE.........	1	3	1	5	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	3	1	3	503
ITALY............	.	.	.	.	493
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	5	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	1	15	[illegible]
JAPAN............	.	.	1	15	[illegible]
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	1,020
MEXICO...........	.	.	.	.	1,020
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	3
OTHER............	1	.	1	.	1
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	10,193	33,339	30,106	66,834	113,115
CANADA............	9,160	32,281	26,672	64,131	95,835
EC-TWELVE.........	317	272	378	566	2,317
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	28	.	43	.	75
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	448	393	1,737	1,354	12,758
HONG KONG.........	381	301	1,474	1,150	11,632
MID. EAST & N. AFR	62	21	185	41	612
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	24	33	154	180
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	158	349	508	568	1,323
ONION.........(OCT)	6,336	16,052	23,678	35,[illegible]9	76,536
CANADA............	4,061	5,032	10,[illegible]5	10,697	54,140
EC-TWELVE.........	194	110	311	414	1,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	74	252
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,358	9,470	11,238	20,843	16,199
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	58	3,297	4,283	5,525	5,602
JAPAN............	531	5,032	3,821	11,476	4,290
HONG KONG.........	665	1,007	2,368	2,352	4,113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	141	.	141	39	150
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	464	1,377	1,203	3,826	3,861
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	95	40	211	54	838
OTHER............	22	23	50	23	77
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	1,561	1,224	3,626	2,929	44,023
CANADA............	1,321	817	2,912	2,082	41,404
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	54	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	14	19	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	91	86	192	351
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	32	.	65
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	152	242	333	342	1,422
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	81	74	196	290	698
OTHER............	.	.	.	3	17
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	38	89	362	187	5,675
CANADA............	16	.	35	.	5,144
EC-TWELVE.........	.	18	.	18	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	.	22	36	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	35	.	151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	71	271	133	358
TOMATOES......(OCT)	5,780	6,554	18,250	20,621	63,503
CANADA............	5,715	6,500	17,862	19,822	61,069
EC-TWELVE.........	11	4	37	7	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	10	.	12	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	.	233	635	2,041
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	3	3	21	70
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	39	29	115	117	252
OTHER............	.	7	.	7	4
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	6,828	9,493	35,132	43,071	82,982
CANADA............	14	32	294	183	932
EC-TWELVE.........	2,169	3,316	13,948	13,303	29,052
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,524	1,941	6,249	6,456	13,645
UNITED KINGDOM...	363	598	3,857	3,759	8,209
FRANCE...........	142	492	2,908	1,555	4,287
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	261	1,006	3,588	3,371	8,425
SWITZERLAND......	142	651	2,463	2,056	4,829
SWEDEN...........	103	259	778	844	2,500
NORWAY...........	.	37	250	328	906
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,107	4,688	16,086	24,769	41,898
JAPAN............	2,910	3,265	11,909	18,201	31,798
MID. EAST & N. AFR	23	65	177	294	493
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	159	359	661	879	1,416
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	95	27	378	272	758
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	8

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
TOM., PST&PULP.(JUL)	390	793	1,835	2,467	3,443
CANADA............	108	90	700	656	1,221
EC-TWELVE.........	3	.	34	70	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	109	434	652	1,176	1,402
JAPAN............	52	390	298	332	604
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	22	26	201	147	324
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	74	177	151	225
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	48	39	151	176	224
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	42	105	110	237	267
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	1
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	859	365	2,920	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANADA............	211	262	[illegible]	1,127	[illegible]
EC-TWELVE.........	63	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	45	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	5	.	[illegible]	.	1,532
JAPAN............			132	244	261
MID. EAST & N. AFR	24	19	138	29	226
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	9	9	19	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	38	101	211	252
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	15
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	4,057	4,199	19,489	21,167	36,569
CANADA............	35	215	670	1,360	2,004
EC-TWELVE.........	470	102	2,236	710	4,335
UNITED KINGDOM...	304	79	1,865	515	3,459
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	81	199	236	355	921
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,377	3,599	15,931	18,477	30,559
JAPAN............	3,096	2,931	13,669	15,651	26,288
AUSTRALIA........	279	424	2,056	2,135	3,749
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	40	130	156	321
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	37	26	49	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	8	210	58	299
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	8,309	9,041	42,344	53,065	85,888
CANADA............	77	32	416	178	839
EC-TWELVE.........	.	85	15	479	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	101	.	101	.	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,936	8,694	41,116	51,399	83,074
JAPAN............	6,343	7,331	35,527	44,048	72,041
MID. EAST & N. AFR	163	108	179	590	1,006
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	8	46	23	87
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	113	457	397	745
OTHER............	9	.	14	.	14
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	383	443	4,923	3,345	4,923
CANADA............	59	84	922	1,248	922
EC-TWELVE.........	61	164	1,706	1,014	1,706
UNITED KINGDOM...	17	83	1,006	421	1,006
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	34	433	341	433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	22	27	237	232	237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36	30	458	473	458
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	9	118	66	118
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	177	124	1,379	253	1,379
BRAZIL...........	174	10	1,343	113	1,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	4	31	35	31
OTHER............	6	.	73	24	73
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,404	2,599	14,852	18,193	14,852
CANADA............	184	228	1,462	1,979	1,462
EC-TWELVE.........	759	751	7,386	7,415	7,386
UNITED KINGDOM...	278	298	3,095	2,770	3,095
GERMANY, FED. REP	256	195	2,422	2,602	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	172	243	1,732	2,357	1,732
SWEDEN...........	77	84	609	630	609
SWITZERLAND......	30	79	497	713	497
NORWAY...........	29	43	345	382	345
FINLAND..........	37	38	253	314	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	261	1,360	3,908	6,195	3,908
JAPAN............	145	1,258	2,520	4,535	2,520
AUSTRALIA........	102	94	1,141	1,290	1,141
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	2	41	50	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	6	135	275	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	9	114	99	114
OTHER............	.	.	75	122	75
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	2,860	1,843	5,221	5,191	19,874
CANADA............	146	41	251	102	723
EC-TWELVE.........	334	269	752	686	2,545
FRANCE...........	128	.	380	.	1,001
NETHERLANDS......	109	36	182	165	619
UNITED KINGDOM...	18	204	73	371	528
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	87	51	124	123	383
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,267	1,430	4,003	3,851	15,537
JAPAN............	2,066	1,154	3,549	3,241	13,882
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	14	11	14	94
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	37	68	303	505
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	12	2	19
OTHER............	.	.	.	109	12
POTATO/DRD/DEH(OCT)	300	253	1,305	1,042	5,283
CANADA............	253	129	923	702	4,259

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO,DRD/D (CONT)					
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	145	.	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	18	31	57
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	78	112	177	562
JAPAN............	11	44	77	90	310
SINGAPORE........	.	.	.	29	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	31	81	62	111
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	15	7	57	65
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	.	18	5	42
OTHER.............	.	.	.	7	1
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS/UNSHLD(JUL)	341	706	1,702	3,389	3,084
CANADA............	36	30	329	308	490
EC-TWELVE.........	.	182	8	817	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	20	.	41	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	86	99	269	229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	129	105	623	205
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	113	58	233	278	348
MEXICO...........	112	14	219	152	330
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	10	6	26	7
OTHER.............	120	190	922	1,027	1,760
INDIA............	120	190	922	1,027	1,760
PECANS/UNSHLD.(OCT)	55	37	220	336	662
CANADA............	20	7	137	125	140
EC-TWELVE.........	11	.	49	103	347
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	20	176
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	.	.	57
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	19	42	54
ITALY............	10	.	29	21	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	2	23	43	80
SWITZERLAND......	17	.	17	41	62
SWEDEN...........	.	.	6	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	18	3	35	63
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	1	15	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	6	7	13	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	.
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS/UNSHLD(AUG)	3,060	3,389	40,166	47,742	45,420
CANADA............	330	383	1,428	1,494	2,137
EC-TWELVE.........	1,594	2,343	31,999	41,067	33,450
GERMANY, FED. REP	90	300	11,239	10,166	11,618
SPAIN............	246	91	8,396	13,724	8,909
NETHERLANDS......	899	1,689	6,081	9,280	6,267
ITALY............	318	19	4,291	5,325	4,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	10	1,552	1,073	1,573
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	132	240	858	2,141	1,680
MID. EAST & N. AFR	90	25	159	167	402
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	893	389	4,098	1,757	6,106
MEXICO...........	644	244	2,308	1,496	4,295
BRAZIL...........	224	43	1,359	43	1,369
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	22	.	53	43	53
OTHER.............	.	.	19	.	19
PISTACH/UNSHLD(SEP)	103	246	280	789	2,002
CANADA............	.	1	6	1	25
EC-TWELVE.........	5	16	62	211	466
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	194	282
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	1	30	1	66
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	19	22	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	79	227	148	508	1,302
CHINA (MAINLAND).	9	36	40	184	668
HONG KONG........	69	83	84	141	516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	15	19	15
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	0	7	1	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	.	1	37
OTHER.............	15	.	24	25	72
ALMONDS/SHLD..(JUL)	5,788	10,839	42,252	73,043	62,054
CANADA............	593	205	3,371	1,799	4,646
EC-TWELVE.........	1,460	6,922	20,329	47,741	28,089
GERMANY, FED. REP	529	3,380	10,228	26,888	13,648
FRANCE...........	82	962	3,721	6,289	5,147
UNITED KINGDOM...	381	859	2,505	4,086	4,151
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	516	620	5,284	6,830	7,072
SWEDEN...........	113	157	2,100	2,692	3,039
SWITZERLAND......	306	311	1,381	1,365	2,018
NORWAY...........	.	88	1,152	2,236	1,174
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,465	2,122	11,382	8,365	15,712
JAPAN............	2,045	1,600	9,260	6,174	12,394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	556	551	1,056	2,892	1,848
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	148	154	432	694	558
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	21	16	29	28	35
OTHER.............	27	249	370	4,692	4,094
PECANS/SHLD...(OCT)	72	71	229	323	964
CANADA............	39	19	121	115	626
EC-TWELVE.........	23	20	74	155	244
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	8	22	43	81
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	26	13	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	19	1	19	10	47
NETHERLANDS......	.	11	.	85	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6	19	28	19	37
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	4	0	18	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	1	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	8	5	13	22
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	0	1
WALNUTS/SHLD..(AUG)	607	696	6,008	4,508	8,876
CANADA............	53	93	550	618	851
EC-TWELVE.........	99	269	3,423	2,097	4,099
SPAIN............	43	28	1,597	361	1,730
GERMANY, FED. REP	38	108	787	942	1,089
ITALY............	.	1	670	120	850
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	39	20	166	336	281
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	265	126	1,442	945	3,082
JAPAN............	145	37	842	263	1,770
AUSTRALIA........	32	25	362	379	875
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	88	62	193	218	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	111	96	237	381	352
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	29	87	140	124	145
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	4	40	6	55
OTHER.............	0	.	10	0	11
PISTACHIO/SHLD(SEP)	37	145	140	240	431
CANADA............	.	5	15	11	18
EC-TWELVE.........	2	2	9	2	82
FRANCE...........	.	.	7	.	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	52	44	83	70
JAPAN............	4	13	4	34	22
HONG KONG........	15	11	20	15	20
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	13	.	17
SINGAPORE........	.	.	7	.	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	84	.	84	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	16	0	71	59	232
MEXICO...........	15	0	68	56	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER.............	.	1	.	1	26
ALMONDS/PREP..(JUL)	2,498	2,682	17,865	18,583	26,256
CANADA............	100	77	844	742	1,349
EC-TWELVE.........	1,151	1,633	9,434	11,920	12,968
GERMANY, FED. REP	326	732	3,921	6,057	4,821
UNITED KINGDOM...	369	160	2,301	1,268	3,394
FRANCE...........	383	349	2,234	2,280	3,292
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	92	234	2,150	1,466	2,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,009	642	4,895	3,358	8,610
JAPAN............	921	492	4,304	2,512	7,460
MID. EAST & N. AFR	140	77	475	940	705
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	17	33	101	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	9	17	11
OTHER.............	4	1	23	43	41
HOPS					
HOPS...........(SEP)	270	146	440	1,322	1,306
CANADA............	54	14	66	23	268
EC-TWELVE.........	.	0	.	78	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	216	27	219	74	354
JAPAN............	216	26	219	54	307
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	95	123	1,128	1,085
BRAZIL...........	.	54	121	1,087	550
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	.	.	215
ARGENTINA........	.	.	.	.	140
MEXICO...........	.	.	.	.	136
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	7	23	17	39
OTHER.............	0	2	9	2	49
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	137	477	740	1,074	2,200
CANADA............	9	5	11	13	63
EC-TWELVE.........	28	32	71	112	254
NETHERLANDS......	18	16	27	46	113
GERMANY, FED. REP	9	4	41	27	82
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	12	.	20	30
IRELAND..........	.	.	.	20	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	.	15	0	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	9	12	33	130
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	68	384	608	834	1,550
MEXICO...........	47	174	500	519	698
BRAZIL...........	21	37	83	76	317
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	2	5	12	27
OTHER.............	4	45	18	70	161
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	647	904	6,779	11,080	6,779
CANADA............	186	256	2,496	3,275	2,496
EC-TWELVE.........	201	174	1,576	2,995	1,576
UNITED KINGDOM...	89	72	962	1,857	962
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	21	28	229	355	229
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	26	166	674	166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	140	326	1,316	2,955	1,316
JAPAN............	96	169	1,012	1,879	1,012
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	4	11	4
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	32	26	214	294	214
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	70	95	985	841	985
BAHAMAS..........	23	16	225	163	225

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRAPE WINES. (CONT)					
NETHL. ANTILLES..	11	4	209	162	209
LW & WW ISLANDS..	5	25	191	163	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	.	14	110	32	110
OTHER............	0	.	22	37	22
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	37	23	63	50	473
CANADA...........	0	.	1	1	67
EC-TWELVE........	20	5	41	17	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	19	3	40	10	118
FRANCE...........	.	.	.	2	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	8	0	9	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	10	20	22	127
JAPAN............	14	10	16	21	98
HONG KONG........	1	0	1	0	18
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	0	1	1	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	1
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	65	99	176	327	1,379
CANADA...........	3	16	4	30	50
EC-TWELVE........	9	18	33	51	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	2	9	28	184
NETHERLANDS......	3	5	9	9	90
UNITED KINGDOM...	3	2	5	2	49
FRANCE...........	.	3	6	3	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	31	.	31	1	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	42	58	138	493
JAPAN............	17	37	28	77	313
HONG KONG........	2	.	22	9	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	.	0	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	4	39	86	291
MEXICO...........	1	.	14	68	263
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	.	1	[illegible]
OTHER............	0	18	12	21	31

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	152	162	275	295	1,194
CANADA...........	3	4	4	8	46
EC-TWELVE........	62	63	98	128	522
UNITED KINGDOM...	21	32	33	57	223
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	8	22	21	112
FRANCE...........	7	10	14	27	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	30	1	30	9	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	75	111	126	400
JAPAN............	33	38	82	73	241
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	6	11	15	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	1	0	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	15	16	25	21	146
MEXICO...........	10	15	14	15	59
VENEZUELA........	4	.	6	1	28
BRAZIL...........	.	.	3	0	21
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	1	.	3
OTHER............	1	2	5	3	33
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	33	56	51	87	348
CANADA...........	1	1	2	2	19
EC-TWELVE........	18	34	25	45	180
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	15	7	22	62
FRANCE...........	8	12	8	12	47
ITALY............	0	.	0	.	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	.	0	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	14	13	25	69
JAPAN............	5	9	5	19	39
HONG KONG........	1	4	4	4	15
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	1	1	1	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	0	0	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	7	9	16	53
MEXICO...........	4	5	7	9	40
BRAZIL...........	0	1	2	6	5
OTHER............	1	0	2	0	21

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
S: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	5,129	4,144	39,955	34,123	139,253
CHILE..........	.	.	610	316	43,315
CANADA.........	3,002	4,144	18,217	22,323	38,929
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	6,830	5,583	35,599
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	7,280	.	7,280
FRANCE.........	2,106	.	6,255	31	7,239
BANANAS.....(JAN)	247,764	215,808	2,978,394	2,940,544	2,978,394
ECUADOR........	55,583	51,098	744,118	719,975	744,118
COSTA RICA.....	38,344	35,790	565,699	551,167	565,699
COLOMBIA.......	51,055	44,836	521,090	492,308	521,090
HONDURAS.......	49,998	46,498	516,453	586,272	516,453
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	95	138	7,761	11,862	7,761
CANADA.........	.	.	7,217	11,330	7,217
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	643	1,226	5,892	15,045	5,892
MEXICO.........	402	793	4,839	13,508	4,889
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	34	1,129	128	1,750	1,818
BAHAMAS........	.	1,095	.	1,716	1,470
LEMONS......(AUG)	67	153	5,009	2,540	9,749
BAHAMAS........	67	.	3,810	382	4,605
SPAIN..........	.	151	164	752	3,466
CHILE..........	.	.	1,035	1,404	1,535
LIMES.......(APR)	2,734	2,921	20,164	24,897	27,498
MEXICO.........	2,447	2,679	17,474	23,573	24,201
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	6,623	5,864	10,606	11,629	14,256
MEXICO.........	3,551	5,624	6,005	10,208	8,191
SPAIN..........	2,177	.	3,123	.	4,562
ORANGES.....(NOV)	2,686	3,667	3,429	7,906	20,148
MEXICO.........	1,848	615	2,421	1,240	10,403
ISRAEL.........	.	.	2	.	3,758
DOMINICAN REPUB	78	48	167	112	2,195
SPAIN..........	724	3,004	724	6,543	2,038
GRAPES......(JUN)	4,060	8,862	33,549	44,167	238,540
CHILE..........	3,780	8,642	6,513	8,874	210,579
MANGOES.....(JAN)	714	3	44,744	51,996	44,744
MEXICO.........	79	.	36,685	42,614	36,685
HAITI..........	422	.	7,402	8,780	7,402
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	6,392	14,796	58,949	62,419	132,952
MEXICO.........	1,722	8,870	50,515	52,798	103,743
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	6,303	9,979	21,502	25,935	71,261
MEXICO.........	2,826	6,381	13,952	17,842	33,425
GUATEMALA......	1,339	1,020	3,557	3,768	9,774
WATERMELONS.(APR)	3,023	3,405	64,258	98,376	105,411
MEXICO.........	2,698	3,239	59,279	97,224	95,872
PEARS.......(JUL)	110	300	4,412	4,758	31,707
CHILE..........	.	.	.	.	14,797
ARGENTINA......	.	.	95	107	6,336
AUSTRALIA......	.	.	544	.	5,613
JAPAN..........	9	92	3,269	3,906	3,269
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	8,163	6,906	77,229	80,947	77,229
COSTA RICA.....	3,880	3,465	33,226	34,922	33,226

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
HONDURAS.......	2,079	2,005	25,841	31,023	25,841
DOMINICAN REPUB	1,511	1,337	12,236	11,227	12,236
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	22	33	57	157	17,530
NEW ZEALAND....	22	.	57	124	17,128
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	416	285	3,349	2,451	4,803
SPAIN..........	227	39	2,266	782	3,285
GREECE.........	46	.	532	68	616
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,751	2,750	44,289	49,621	44,289
SPAIN..........	1,671	1,087	20,644	27,523	20,644
JAPAN..........	1,395	782	13,179	5,634	13,179
KOREA, REPUBLIC	582	556	6,049	9,129	6,049
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	8,825	6,164	16,124	13,055	78,674
SPAIN..........	7,989	5,408	14,624	11,938	69,419
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	278	234	476	461	5,153
SPAIN..........	.	52	4	177	2,934
GREECE.........	239	151	433	245	2,025
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	521	577	1,046	1,058	8,253
SPAIN..........	338	255	691	647	4,520
MEXICO.........	10	175	69	175	2,399
GREECE.........	123	93	179	164	911
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	38	81	94	85	769
GREECE.........	22	68	61	73	515
SPAIN..........	.	5	17	5	175
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	333	415	498	377	3,615
SPAIN..........	297	394	438	799	3,176
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	7,545	4,722	13,709	10,368	59,075
SPAIN..........	7,314	4,619	13,372	10,174	58,023
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	110	134	302	202	1,809
GREECE.........	61	45	136	45	959
SPAIN..........	40	82	101	136	591
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,536	2,712	8,639	10,859	17,306
GREECE.........	1,325	1,976	3,901	4,791	8,147
CHILE..........	35	50	1,597	1,474	4,386
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	1,754	.	1,754
PEARS.......(JUN)	73	19	1,854	414	2,478
SPAIN..........	.	19	648	190	772
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	497	.	497
AUSTRALIA......	.	.	210	45	484
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	12,729	12,181	253,442	239,358	253,442
PHILIPPINES....	4,909	4,087	108,369	100,913	108,369
THAILAND.......	4,230	5,222	108,016	103,113	108,016
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	941	1,144	8,536	8,110	15,127
MEXICO.........	757	967	5,283	6,976	9,631
AUSTRALIA......	33	.	827	71	1,827

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COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	1,125	607	3,806	2,159	8,360
TURKEY..........	974	606	3,254	1,881	7,092
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	425	285	475	344	975
IRAN............	401	251	401	251	731
CHINA (MAINLAND	19	20	47	33	150
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	2	439	50	877	2,026
IRAN............	.	197	.	440	719
TUNISIA.........	.	.	.	.	531
PAKISTAN........	1	210	1	219	441
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	658	327	2,580	2,482	2,649
GREECE..........	573	272	2,191	1,921	2,214
TURKEY..........	58	5	295	350	333
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	1,664	837	4,987	5,590	5,584
MEXICO..........	1,534	828	4,636	5,311	5,140
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	357	705	453	1,934	2,418
SPAIN...........	339	633	435	1,172	1,173
TURKEY..........	18	72	18	762	754
GREECE..........	.	0	.	0	454
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	3,231	2,254	15,580	14,588	33,330
GERMANY, FED. R	908	294	3,717	1,943	8,108
AUSTRIA.........	627	246	1,999	1,610	5,231
ARGENTINA.......	242	320	2,305	5,733	5,113
BELGIUM LUXEMBC	260	59	2,053	540	3,572
HUNGARY.........	172	546	291	959	1,841
FCOJ........(DEC)	56,069	31,491	56,069	31,491	395,520
BRAZIL..........	53,933	29,618	53,933	29,618	359,179
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	2,217	1,505	29,482	20,078	29,482
BRAZIL..........	1,146	481	13,048	6,313	13,048
ARGENTINA.......	354	372	10,101	9,874	10,101
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	648	1,986	28,388	26,752	28,388
PHILIPPINES.....	452	1,913	27,482	26,048	27,482
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	3,370	3,304	55,578	47,092	55,578
PHILIPPINES.....	2,229	1,271	23,418	20,814	23,418
THAILAND........	1,091	750	20,318	16,699	20,318
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	300	484	4,616	7,345	4,616
CANADA..........	292	484	4,527	6,841	4,527
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	604	214	6,506	2,838	6,506
YUGOSLAVIA......	282	194	3,077	1,142	3,077
HUNGARY.........	282	.	686	89	686
NEW ZEALAND.....	5	0	679	927	679
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	2,618	676	2,618	676	35,926
MEXICO..........	1,969	407	1,969	407	30,260
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	1,745	1,194	2,254	1,476	13,146
MEXICO..........	1,590	1,149	1,694	1,250	11,162
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	981	889	3,047	5,757	10,511
CANADA..........	954	889	2,977	5,741	9,130
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	.	.	1,172
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	5,497	9,368	25,415	27,467	42,776
CANADA..........	4,534	7,843	23,853	23,806	36,986
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	771	715	1,622	1,435	6,447
MEXICO..........	709	675	709	817	3,450
CANADA..........	.	.	799	531	2,453
CELERY......(OCT)	375	467	1,027	2,111	11,360
MEXICO..........	99	99	159	288	4,276
CANADA..........	.	.	424	973	3,800
GUATEMALA.......	276	355	426	833	3,161
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	28,027	41,576	40,851	65,755	190,983
MEXICO..........	27,747	41,321	40,340	65,263	183,098
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	1,434	3,284	1,852	4,416	13,098
MEXICO..........	1,413	3,223	1,821	4,275	12,955
GARLIC......(OCT)	421	95	1,147	647	17,945
MEXICO..........	2	4	39	159	12,012
ARGENTINA.......	.	.	.	.	2,306
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	889	2,449	954	2,759	6,504
MEXICO..........	833	2,397	851	2,485	4,081
CANADA..........	40	6	72	144	2,265
OKRA 2/......(OCT)	539	535	1,243	2,241	24,094
MEXICO..........	462	388	834	1,980	21,864
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	13,212	13,078	20,648	27,175	159,900
MEXICO..........	12,048	10,934	18,097	20,316	136,123
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	6,281	10,304	12,796	18,849	112,781
MEXICO..........	5,266	9,511	9,612	15,760	101,371
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	1,430	1,300	1,715	1,851	27,505
CANADA..........	1,430	1,300	1,715	1,851	27,226
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	14,776	18,578	44,577	44,761	182,522
CANADA..........	14,720	18,570	44,487	44,700	181,891
SQUASH......(OCT)	7,981	8,036	12,056	13,671	68,784
MEXICO..........	7,820	7,725	11,869	13,017	66,939
TOMATOES....(OCT)	16,988	15,885	73,069	48,822	441,327
MEXICO..........	16,823	15,629	72,254	48,049	430,982
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	1,011	469	3,034	2,453	13,442
MEXICO..........	148	63	1,093	573	11,407

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	2,108	942	4,743	3,459	9,462
SPAIN...........	2,072	937	4,693	3,421	9,378
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,773	3,435	22,955	18,228	50,665
PORTUGAL........	1,070	758	8,229	3,332	11,955
MEXICO..........	109	342	840	4,135	11,336
ISRAEL..........	935	698	5,255	2,459	6,846
TURKEY..........	675	279	2,543	1,051	5,478
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	1,472	375	5,408	3,773	9,438
ISRAEL..........	380	193	2,496	1,324	4,175
ITALY...........	133	57	657	1,078	2,108
SPAIN...........	836	72	1,681	443	1,975
TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,158	9,950	39,810	43,224	77,593
ITALY...........	3,981	5,792	21,431	22,767	41,822
SPAIN...........	2,159	2,333	9,562	12,738	20,295
ISRAEL..........	1,747	1,577	5,126	5,200	8,369
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,318	534	19,238	18,918	19,238
SPAIN...........	1,294	527	19,052	18,677	19,052
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	112	245	1,614	2,432	1,819
CHINA (TAIWAN).	65	144	1,153	475	1,266
MEXICO..........	.	.	208	1,505	208
MUSHROOMS..(JUL)	7,625	2,896	36,369	26,326	81,559
CHINA (MAINLAND	3,187	737	12,538	10,995	29,981
CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,144	1,382	11,515	8,799	28,916
HONG KONG.......	1,650	105	8,718	4,013	14,505
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	389	782	2,277	2,466	10,417
CHINA (TAIWAN).	136	139	1,001	601	4,961
CANADA..........	150	537	1,165	1,715	4,633
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	4,075	.	15,091	.	15,091
MEXICO..........	2,973	.	10,672	.	10,672
GUATEMALA.......	995	.	4,070	.	4,070
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	4,948	6,628	10,130	15,365	21,307
MEXICO..........	4,731	6,562	9,363	14,774	19,936
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	243	600	5,161	4,813	8,663
EL SALVADOR.....	124	49	2,072	2,177	3,487
DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	2,205	1,043	2,692
GUATEMALA.......	119	551	832	1,562	2,387
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,011	3,089	8,682	18,131	33,145
CANADA..........	1,977	3,071	8,395	17,799	32,683
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	132	87	1,071	1,024	1,071
JAPAN...........	54	25	405	305	405
CHINA (TAIWAN).	9	1	209	138	209
KOREA, REPUBLIC	30	21	205	250	205
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,148	3,303	41,203	51,803	41,203
PHILIPPINES.....	2,941	2,724	33,349	42,345	33,349
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	75	43	1,932	2,315	5,981
BRAZIL..........	39	43	1,850	2,039	5,857
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	123	219	312	504	890
MEXICO..........	59	18	202	109	476
HONG KONG.......	.	49	.	185	207
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	635	285	2,367	1,732	4,739
BRAZIL..........	425	170	1,659	721	3,176
PERU............	107	17	504	278	952
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,522	3,771	23,050	18,609	47,203
INDIA...........	1,632	1,344	14,273	10,939	27,426
BRAZIL..........	1,423	2,340	6,298	5,934	13,559
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	226	156	326	513	1,774
TURKEY..........	197	151	245	385	1,257
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	309,410	.	718,659	.	6,243,556
GERMANY, FED. R	.	.	.	.	3,325,308
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	308,510	.	664,777	.	2,299,688
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	6,970	4,648	55,216	52,506	55,216
ITALY...........	2,639	1,636	22,275	20,887	22,275
FRANCE..........	1,811	1,224	16,454	15,719	16,454
SPAIN...........	2,329	1,611	14,142	13,538	14,142
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	23,302	18,385	317,354	248,109	317,354
ITALY...........	10,169	7,349	151,019	114,336	151,019
FRANCE..........	7,829	5,929	93,636	69,984	93,636
GERMANY, FED. R	1,923	1,651	35,594	26,584	35,594
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,052	1,818	19,759	18,450	19,759
ITALY...........	1,076	743	9,564	9,276	9,564
SPAIN...........	666	722	7,054	6,058	7,054
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	16,984	18,427	216,548	266,921	216,548
COLOMBIA........	13,930	15,196	172,428	206,990	172,428
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	77,312	.	640,666	345,404	640,666
COLOMBIA........	73,673	.	615,862	330,511	615,862

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